



WEDNESDAY.  
MARCH 5, 1958

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**MARGINAL COLUMN**  
By GEORGE LEONOV

## Murphy Meets Gaillard Today On Tunisia

**PARIS**, Tuesday (Reuters). — Mr. Robert Murphy, American "good offices" representative in the Franco-Tunisian dispute, returned to Paris today after further consultations after his arrival.

It is the third time Mr. Murphy has been in Paris since he accepted his mission. He was due to see the Prime Minister, M. Félix Gaillard, tomorrow.

His British opposite number in the "good offices" mission, Mr. Harold Beesley, arrived in Paris later in the day.

Before leaving London, Mr. Murphy told reporters he had had "good talks" with Mr. Beesley and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd. "We found we were in complete agreement that the French and Tunisian will soon be getting together for talks of their own. Our talks with the (French) Prime Minister will help to widen this, we hope."

Mr. Murphy said that he intended to go to Tunisia again but when the world would depend on his talks in Paris.

In Cairo, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Abd el Khalek Hassuna, in a note to the Bandung conference, called for "their intervention to halt France's brutal acts" on the Algerian-Tunisian border. The note claimed that the French authorities "have evicted a quarter of a million inhabitants from this area by force."

He concluded: "It may be that the French Government have no doubts in the matter, but the Algerian authorities may not permit the plane to reach its destination" in order to avoid precedent; but even in that case there will be no doubt in the minds of the French Government.

Mr. Murphy said that he intended to go to Tunisia again but when the world would depend on his talks in Paris.

UNLESS it is too obviously

of the Trojan breed, one

does not look a gift horse

in the mouth. It may be

said, with justification, that the

Soviet leaders stand to lose

nothing by agreeing to the

Foreign Ministers meeting.

Then, of course, there's the

other side of the coin, as indicated by Mr. Macmillan,

which says that the West

never had any good reason

for insisting on such talks.

If the alteration had any

significance, it was that the

opposition to an assembly

of Foreign Ministers was

meant to be implied in

the expression of no confidence

in the U.S. Secretary of State,

an expression which not

even the Kremlin would

venture to make openly.

Last month, when Mr. Elsenhower emphatically made it clear that he had no intention of being influenced by aspirations of any kind,

whether from Moscow or from America's allies, there was no

longer any point in chewing

this particular cud.

**Premier Replies in Knesset To Questions on Nissim's Sons**

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion told the Knesset yesterday that when he learned the facts about the deferment from military service of Chief Rabbi Nissim's three sons and four daughters he did not wish to give the Knesset the information (in reply to a parliamentary question) as a matter of respect for the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, but tried unsuccessfully to get Rabbi Nissim to permit his sons to be called to serve in the army.

Mr. Ben-Gurion replied yesterday both to a question by Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon asking for information on the deferments of Rabbi Nissim's sons and daughters, and to a motion by the agenda of Mr. Rabin Shlomo Lorinc (Agudat Yisrael) calling for a debate on the disrespect shown to the Chief Rabbi.

In answer to Mr. Ben-Aharon's question, the Prime Minister said that Rahanim Ben-Nissim, born in 1925, had been exempted from service for health reasons; Raba Yitzhak Ben-Nissim, born in 1926, was exempted on the grounds that he was actively serving as a rabbi; Rahanim Moshe, born in 1928, had his regular service deferred because he was a yeshiva student.

Rabbi Nissim's four daughters presented themselves to the draft board and were exempted on religious grounds.

It was difficult not to feel that there was a connection between Rabbi Nissim's firm stand on a number of religious questions and the cancellation of his youngest son's Army deferment, Rabbi Lorinc said.

Rabbi Lorinc's motion was defeated by a vote of 34-31, with seven abstentions. Mapai, Mapam, Oved Hazzioni and others voted against, while Abdu Ha'avoda, Mapana and the sole General Zionist abstained.

The 600,000 member Labour movement has emerged from the debate with a new policy already called the "Lavon Doctrine" as outlined in the Histadrut Secretary-General's keynote speech on Sunday.

The budget itself reflected this policy in the additional IL300,000 earmarked for absorption in development areas.

The Histadrut will put its entire weight, both human and economic, into developing the new areas. To this end, the Histadrut's economic enterprise will be brought under a strong central committee.

As Mr. Pinhas Lavon said in his closing speech today, "The attitude current among such bodies as Solel Boneh, Hamashbir and Truva—that they built everything and the Histadrut is just a nuisance—will stop once and for all. These enterprises are to contribute nearly IL2m. to the budget following today's decision that they increase their financial allocation by 10 per cent."

Following replies to questions by the committee, it was decided to continue the discussion at the committee's next meeting to be attended by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. Mr. Ben-Gurion attended yesterday's meeting. Mr. S. A. Shavit, Adviser on Arab Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, was present at the meeting.

## B-G: Plane in Algeria Sold to U.S. Company

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion said in the Knesset yesterday that a B-17 aircraft which took off from Lydda on February 23 and later landed at Bone, with its cargo of arms, to an American company for a friendly Latin-American state.

He added that "although not only we lost the French Government have no doubt in the matter, the Algerian authorities may not permit the B-17 had been completed, the crew were at once, and it was up to the French to decide when to take off to continue his journey.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was reported to have said to Mr. Main Landau (Herut), who asked whether the Prime Minister was to be raised in the French National Assembly, and whether he would make it clear that the plane and its cargo were not intended for Algeria, "This is our friend France, which is our friend."

The Premier said the aircraft and arms, without ammunition, had been sold after it had been verified, according to standing instructions, that the South American country had no objection.

Venezuela is reported in the press" — was not engaged in a dispute with its neighbours. The arms and the plane, of an obsolescent pattern, had been allotted for sale as surplus equipment by the Sales Department of the Ministry of Defence.

**American Markings**

Immediately after the plane was transferred to the purchasing company it was marked with American markings.

It was flown by a civilian crew engaged for the purpose of marking the aircraft and arms for export.

**Lacoste to Paris**

By MAURICE CARE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

**PARIS**, Tuesday. — A Qua

d'Oriay spokesman stated to-night that M. Robert Lacoste, Minister Resident in Algeria, had been recalled to Paris to report to the French Cabinet on the situation in Tunisia.

In Tunisia, the Algerian insurgent National Liberation Front last night warned the French Government it would re-act if insurgent prisoners continue to be executed by the French.

A communiqué issued by the FLN said it had learned that Djamilia, a 22-year-old Algerian girl sentenced to death in Algiers last July for complicity in bomb outrages, was about to be executed.

Tunisian police have arrested 40 people against an alleged plot against the French government by followers of Salah Ben Youssef, exiled extremist nationalist leader, a Tunisian source said last night.

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**Military Rule Under Knesset Study**

Problems connected with Military Government were discussed by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee at its meeting yesterday, the official communiqué stated.

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**Jordan Admits Holding 2 Kidnapped Israelis**

Jordan informed Israel through the Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday that it is holding the two Israeli citizens near Elat on Sunday night.

The Israeli authorities are pressing the M.A.C. for their immediate release, it is learned in Jerusalem. The men are Damar Rehgold and Yaakov Sabarin, officials of the Ministry of

## Ex-Im Bank Grants Israel \$24m. Loan

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Export-Import Bank today extended a credit of \$24,200,000 to Israel for water supply, irrigation and farming projects.

**Plane, Crew Free**

Although the Export-Import Bank loan of \$24.2m. falls short of the \$25m. which Israel requested, it nevertheless brings up to the total of American aid to Israel in 1958 to \$100m. the highest figure in the past seven years, diplomatic circles noted yesterday.

**Rogosin Says Ashdod to Get Rayon Plant**

Mr. Israel Rogosin announced yesterday that he will proceed with his plan to build a rayon factory in Ashdod, thus reversing his earlier decision to call off the project.

**U.S. and France Reject Soviet 'Summit' Terms**

Dulles: Don't Want Hoax

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## Social &amp; Personal

The President, yesterday, received Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, at the Ben-Gurion Institute. The President also received the Belgian news correspondent, Mr. Kurt Gerschom.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday gave a luncheon in honor of the French Ambassador, Mr. Pierre Cotteret. Present were Mr. Pierre Nataf, Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Israel Shabtai, M.K., and Mrs. Robert, Dr. and Mrs. G. J. Jenkins. Mr. Walter G. Shewell, Director of the Ministry of Science and Mrs. A. Major, Mrs. Sims Nissim, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein of Kiryat Anavim.

The President yesterday received M. Jean Bousquet, Head of the French Foreign Radio and Television Broadcasting Service, accompanied by M. Harry Zinder, Director of Radiodiffusion.

The Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, on Monday received the new U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Michael F. Brodov, who presented a copy of his credentiales.

The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, on Monday received Mr. Isaac Wallman, who was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol.

Dr. Chaim Shabtai, of the New York daily "Day-Morning Journal," was yesterday received by Mr. Sprinzak.

Mrs. Alice Rose, of Copenhagen, was yesterday entertained by the Hadassah Hiv Hospital, Jerusalem, by Dr. K. J. Mann, Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization.

Mr. Franz Euler, the U.S. Operations Mission export marketing adviser in Israel, on Monday visited the Mayer Plastic Products plants in Petah Tikva.

Mr. Eric E. Ward, Resident Representative, United Nations Technical Assistance Board, will speak in the Jerusalem Rotary Club at 11.5 p.m. today at the Y.M.C.A. on "The Art of Technical Assistance."

**HACKNEY.** — To Lee (new Moshav), and Moshavot J. Hackney, on March 12, at the Austin Hospital, Tel Aviv—a son, brother to Ruth.

**MARRIAGE.** — The marriage of Uri Kellner and Channa Herrenstadt took place in Haifa on March 4.

**MEMORIAL MEETING.** — A memorial meeting on the 20th day after the death of Richard Kauffmann was held in Jerusalem yesterday, organized under the auspices of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund. Eulogies were given by Mr. Yosef Efrati, M.K.; Mr. Avraham Hartstein, M.K.; Mr. Arthur Rau and Mr. Yosef Weiss.

**General Zionist Group To Meet in London.** — Delegates from 20 countries throughout the world will convene in the Hotel West End, London, on Sunday and Monday for a World Conference of the reorganized Confederation of General Zionists on a Diaspora basis, it is announced by Dr. Israel Goldstein and Mrs. Rose Halperin, Co-Chairmen.

Attendance will be from 20 countries from the United States, Canada, England, India, from 19 Central American countries and from 14 European and North African countries. The gathering will be the first world parley of the Confederation since it was re-organized in Jerusalem last July as an independent Diaspora Zionist Organization, unaffiliated with any political parties in Israel.

The Conference will review and evaluate recent developments in the Zionist Movement, adopt a platform and formulate plans for activities in Britain and for activities in the Diaspora throughout the Diaspora.

Ambassador Eliash, Eliash, Israel's envoy to England, will address the Conference.

**POLISH ACADEMY HEAD DUE.** — The President of the Polish Academy of Science, Professor Tadeusz Kotarbinski, is due today for a fortnight's visit as guest of the Hebrew University.

Announcing this yesterday, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted a "welcome tenor" tendency towards cultural cooperation" between Israel and Poland. It is possible, he added, that exchanges of students and professors will be arranged between Poland. Dr. Kotarbinski is Professor of Philosophy at Warsaw University.

**CRIME.** — Shanghai has challenged 10 other Chinese cities to a friendly contest in wiping out crime, the Shanghai daily "Wen Wei" reported yesterday. Main offenses to be stamped out are theft, gambling, arson, counter-revolutionary activity, fatal traffic accidents and failure to report travel movements.

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## MK's See Problems Of Ein Gedi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

While in the rest of the Negev there is plenty of land and little water, it is the other way around at Ein Gedi. Two springs supply water in abundance — a natural one is not being developed, the area of cultivable land has about reached the point of diminishing returns. Land at Ein Gedi is so rocky that it costs as much as £1,000 a dunam to prepare it for cultivation.

This was something learned by members of the Knesset Economic Committee, headed by Dr. Benjamin Avi-Yonah, who visited Ein Gedi and its agricultural development projects at the beginning of the week. During part of the tour they were accompanied by the new Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Yitzhak Lev.

**Solution: Hydroponics**

The kibbutz founded on the shores of the Dead Sea almost two years ago — "the lowest kibbutz in the world" — is manned by youngsters. Most of its members are 20 or 21 years old, while the population of the kibbutz right now includes six infants.

We were told that the problem of production is expected to become more acute in a few years when the children reach school age.

Because they are running out of cultivable land, experiments in hydroponics are about to begin, as the large asbestos pans testify. Even in hydroponics, there is a large initial investment, but it is hoped that the yields will more than the cost of an equivalent amount of land of which justify such expenditure.

In addition to its already famous out-of-season tomatoes, the kibbutz is experiencing with early-ripening lemons and roses for export, which is due in December, January and February.

These experiments are done directly. They pile their tomatoes, eggplants, cucumbers and melons into a truck and drive to Tel Aviv themselves. Generally, the prices make up for the high transport expenses.

**More Villages Needed**

But they don't want to specialize in tomatoes or in vegetables, they want to diversify. They make a lot of money that quite often, for one thing, it doesn't pay in the summer, when the price does not cover horticultural costs. And they have already learned the importance of crop rotation, since some tomatoes are now showing susceptibility to disease because of the lack of mineral content. They would like to base their economy on dates and grapes — already planted on a small scale — but here too they are limited by the available land.

The settlers hope that villages will be founded in the area. This would give them nearby markets for their eggs and milk. They hope that the Dead Sea (part of which has sulphur springs) is one possibility they talk about. Workers at the potash and bromate works at Sodom might also be persuaded to live in a village between Sodom and Ein Gedi instead of making the long trip to Beer-sheba each day.

**I.P.O. Releases 1959 Schedule**

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Among musicians who have agreed to perform with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra during the 1959 season are Yehudi Menuhin, Isaac Stern, Charles Munch, and Rubinstein, who will open the season.

Mr. Zvi Bialof, of the Orchestra's management, giving details to the press here yesterday of his recent two-week tour of the U.S. and Europe, pointed out the difficulties involved in arranging a programme with world famous artists, who usually have engagements booked a year and a half in advance. Their visits here were generally not as lucrative for them as elsewhere, but Mr. Bialof said he had managed to make contact with 15 musicians.

Rubinstein will open the season with five special concerts with the Orchestra, as well as two piano recitals — all of which will take place at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. Proceeds are to go to the Rubinbush Musical Scholarship Fund for pianists. Candidates will be given preliminary tests by a special committee before receiving an audition with Rubinstein himself during his tour.

**I.P.O. to Tour America**

A series of performances of "Tosca" — with stage decor — will be conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos, with Richard Tucker (tenor), Bardelli (baritone) and Davidson (bass).



**Mrs. Isaac Wolfson** (centre) receiving a plaque at a reception given her by Youth Aliya in Jerusalem on Monday on the occasion of her election as Joint Chairman of the Children and Youth Aliya Committee for Great Britain. At her left is Mrs. Moshe Kol, Head of the Youth Aliya Department of the Jewish Agency. Mr. Wolfson is on her right.

**GRAMOPHONE PLANT SEEN FOR CAPITAL**

Mr. Isaac Wolfson yesterday assured Mayor Gershon Agnon that he intends to establish his proposed gramophone plant in Jerusalem. It had been rumoured that it was to go up somewhere in the coastal plain.

The firm, part of Mr. Wolfson's Great Universal Stores enterprises in Britain, will take several years to complete and should begin production in two years time.

Among the guests at the reception given for Mrs. Wolfson were the Ministers of Youth Aliya in England.

**BLAU, 2 OTHERS HELD FOR 15 DAYS**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The National Karti leader, Rabbi Avraham Blau, and two members of his staff who were held in custody for 15 days by the Jerusalem Magistrate pending trial for disturbing the peace.

They were arrested on Monday for their part in Thursday's violent demonstration by students against the construction of a port in Jerusalem in which mixed bathing will be permitted.

Rabb. Blau and his two fellow students were at one time removed from the courtroom yesterday because the courtroom was filled with shouting, singing and other actions the testimony of the witness requesting their remain in custody.

Of the 20 persons arrested on Thursday, six are still in custody pending trial. One was freed on a discharge from hospital where he had been treated for eye injuries, and two were released on Monday on medical grounds, the investigation into their actions at the demonstration having been stopped up.

The two American nationals who were arrested last Thursday were released yesterday.

The British subject, Blau, will remain in custody as he may be charged with assaulting a policeman.

**Potion Fails, Swain Complains to Police**

A lawyer 24-year-old man yesterday complained to the police that a potion he had bought for ILA which should have restored his girl friend to him had failed to work.

The disappointed man, a resident of the Hatikva Quarter, declared, "I paid 100 lire for the potion and my girl would come back." He said the police that after drinking the potion for two weeks he discovered that it "was all bluff." He said that he bought it from a pedlar at the corner of Rehov Sheinkin.

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**Hierachical**  
Institutions  
Organization of America  
invites you  
to tour its  
institutions

TELEGRAM: WIRELESS-MARSH  
TELEGRAMS: CABLES-TELETYPE  
TELETYPE: TEL AVIV

**Today's Postbag**

**The Weather**  
Wednesday: Fair. Weather areas outside of Jerusalem to become cloudy and drizzle. High pressure areas outside of Jerusalem to become cloudy and drizzle.

**ARRIVALS**  
Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Kimball, active leaders in the land campaign in Springfield, Mass., for a 10-day visit.  
Mr. E. C. Clark, UNESCO representative, arrived in Jerusalem for a week's stay (via Mandelbaum Gate).  
Dr. Emanuel Neumann, President of the Zionist Organization of America.

**DEPARTURES**  
Mr. G. Gedick, the impractical, left yesterday for Europe and the U.S. on business matters.

Admiral Sami Romm, Ambassador of State of Israel to the French Navy, left for a private visit, as guest of the Army.

**INFILTRATORS** from the Gaza Strip were last night driven off by a watchman of Kibbutz Nirim while they were trying to take some 200 metres of the settlement's irrigation system.

**THE INCIDENCE** of undulant (Malaria) fever rose from 33 in 1955 to 140 in 1957.

**TEN YEARS AGO TODAY**  
*The Struggle for Independence*

March 8, 1946  
Arab guns attacked Army transport on the Ramallah-Latrun road killing a soldier and wounding another. Two Arabs are believed to have been killed when the soldiers returned the fire.

First registrations of men and women of the 18-25 age group in Jerusalem for National Service has exceeded expectations. Nearly 85 per cent of the possible numbers had registered.

**Expectant Mother**  
**Denied Ambulance**

By H. BEN-ADI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
BEERSHEBA, Tuesday.—In order not to set a precedent, the Hadassah Hospital here today refused to send an ambulance or doctor to a woman giving birth on the floor of her hut in the Bet maha.

With no other ambulance available in the town, your reporter together with the pregnant woman's husband, called at Hadassah. Although there was an ambulance parked outside the building, the hospital authorities declined to send either of a physician to the man's home.

The reason given was that other persons would begin asking for doctors to be sent to their homes.

The woman had called at the Hadassah Hospital this morning but returned home as her visit was premature. A doctor was finally sent to the man's home by the local director of Kupat Holim in the latter's jeep at the request of your reporter. The local Kupat Holim has no ambulance.

**Circus Performs For Mental Home**

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The Medrano Circus was in mourning today for Mrs. Alisa Pomy, 70, who has been a member of the Medrano Circus for 15 years. She died of asthma complications yesterday.

The entire company attended the funeral at Jaffa cemetery yesterday. Later, however, a number of actors kept their engagement to perform at the Geha Mental Home in Ramat Gan.

One of the circus tigers, a ten-year-old who had been performing with the trainer for 10 years for eight years, died on Saturday. The animal population has remained stable, however, since one of the circus ponies gave birth, the newcomer being named "Tel Aviv."

**Kfar Vitkin Army Officer Buried**

KFAR VITKIN, Tuesday.—The funeral took place here today of Captain Yitzhak Hoffer, who fell in the line of duty last Sunday.

He was awarded full military guard honours.

All the local inhabitants and members of his unit attended the funeral of an highly-ranking Army officer.

Hoffer, who was 22 years old, leaves a widow of eight months. She is a student at Tel Aviv University.

## Three Officers To Be Tried In Connection with Arab's Death

Jerusalem Post Knight Reporter  
Three Army officers — a captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant — are to be brought to trial in connection with the death of a 14-year-old boy during Army exercises.

This was announced in the Knesset yesterday by the Minister of Defense, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, in answer to questions by Mr. Yosef Knesset (Mapai) and Mr. Shmuel Hirsch (Communist).

On February 12 Yosef Almog, 14, of Kibbutz Hulda was killed during Army exercises near Sabra's village.

The village authorities told the police that a large number of shots had been fired in the direction of the village and that many houses had been hit. An investigation was carried out on an exhaustive probe in the presence of the mukhtar, round, however, that only three missed and two hit — walls of two houses and the fence of one.

The Judge Advocate of the Northern Command, on behalf of the family of the deceased, told the court that the Minister would reconsider his request if the latter would submit by March 21 a detailed argument explaining why a French court's decision declaring Joannovici a criminal should be ignored.

The Attorney-General said that the Minister would reconsider his request if the latter would submit by March 21 a detailed argument explaining why a French court's decision declaring Joannovici a criminal should be ignored.

He was referring to motions for the agenda by Haim, the General Zionists, and the Communists, calling for a debate on the matter. Mr. Ben-Gurion moved that the question referred to the Finance Committee, and his motion was carried.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the purpose was to serve as a vehicle for Mapai propaganda.

Reference was also made to the fact that the Government adopted the idea of the radio journal by the members of Mapai alone.

Mr. Haim-Naor said that today he had received reports that a number of party members had been injured by police as he ran away while the encampment was being searched. It was stated that he was taken to the Hadassah hospital here.

He said that for some time now the Army had come to the conclusion that the settled areas of the north were not suitable for its purposes.

A decision to set up Army installations and training areas in the wide open spaces of the Negev was held up by a shortage of water, and of funds. "I hope the first move in this direction will be made soon," he said.

Mr. Ben-Gurion did not reply to that section of the question, which asked why publication of news of the incident had been censored until now.

**Techi Charged Contempt**  
The same subject was raised by Mr. Tsvi Hirsch (Communist). He observed that the "murder" was neither an isolated nor chance event, but was part of a chain of incidents which reflected the contempt and the lawlessness revealed by the authorities towards the Arab minority.

In reply, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the life of an Arab child was as precious as that of any Jewish child. "You know that it's not murder, you're stirring up racial strife," he said to Mr. Tsvi.

Mr. Tsvi: "Your policy is a murderous policy."

Mr. Ben-Gurion: "And a committee of inquiry will be set up to investigate the plots this party is cooking up."

There was no committee of inquiry when a Jewish boy was killed under similar circumstances some weeks ago, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "I regret the incident more than you do. You seem to be happy about the whole thing. Don't think you'll be permitted to carry on like this forever under the nose of your parliamentary committee."

Mr. Wilner: "Miraculous!"

The Communist motion for a debate received only the two votes of Mr. Tsvi and Mr. Wilner.

## DULLES

(Continued from Page One)

It was not easy to see how an agenda could be selected to meet that criterion without going into the positions of the Government.

Maybe this is inconstancy that could be reconciled in a manner acceptable to the U.S., he added. Although the known positions did not indicate a likelihood of agreement, that did not mean it might not be possible through proper exploration to find some.

Asked if he believed it possible to reach an arms control agreement with Russia without holding a summit conference, Mr. Dulles said he saw no reason why such a conference was indispensable for that result. Replying to further questions, he said his remarks implied America's willingness to proceed through any workable channels to arrive at meaningful decision.

The French Foreign Ministry was still insisting on a thorough preparation for the summit conference. The Soviet proposal that a Foreign Ministers' conference be held in Geneva in April with a "limited task" of preparing an agenda for summit talks in June contained a "contradiction" which must be clarified, he told the press.

The French Government believed the Foreign Ministers meeting in Geneva in April would be the main forum for the summit conference "with no strings attached." In any case, a Foreign Ministers meeting in Geneva in April is "rather too early," he added.

The spokesman said the West might be prepared to discuss military problems including a "decolonialized zone" in Central Europe, "provided that this does not prejudice political questions in a mainly German reification."

Britain has so far made no formal statement on the latest proposals, which were being discussed by the Western allies at a special meeting of the NATO Permanent Committee in Paris last night.

## Joannovici Awarded Stay to March 31

The Supreme Court yesterday voided the order nisi regranted by Mr. Joseph Joannovici against the Minister of Justice.

Joannovici's advocate told the court that he had reached a compromise with the Attorney-General on his client's application to remain in Israel as an immigrant.

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Wednesday, March 6, 1957  
10 Adar, 5717—25 Shekels, 1957

**T**HE speech of the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, at this week's budget session of the Histadrut Executive outlined many problems pertaining to the Labour Federation's multifarious activities, but its main theme—indeed the supreme goal of Mr. Lavon's sustained effort—was the inner reform and rejuvenation of the Histadrut.

When Mr. Lavon assumed the Federation's Secretariate and started on his campaign two years ago, the Histadrut was in full retreat before the expansion of state organs from without, and separatist tendencies from within and lacked a central mobilizing idea. Since then Mr. Lavon and his lieutenants have instilled new vigour in the Labour Federation, strengthened discipline and central control, explored new paths of cooperation with the Government and private employers, embarked upon new projects and set new goals. Gradually a changing concept of the Histadrut is being evolved and hammered out in practice, not as a state within a state, but as an instrument for popular cooperation with the state for the purpose of the common weal and productive development.

To this end some old wood is being cut out and venerated concepts are being reappraised from the point of view of the requirements of a new era. Already this remoulding process is making itself felt in the two main fields of Histadrut activity—as a trade union and as an investment trust. Thus a new pattern is being worked out for professional unions, in the teeth of stiff opposition from some older unions composed mainly of skilled and semi-skilled labourers.

The old-fashioned slogan of wage equality is being dropped, a changed attitude is being adopted to religious demands, tenants in Histadrut housing estates are being freed from fettering controls. In the economic sphere, marketing methods developed 30 years ago are being reviewed, the financial monopoly of Ampal is being questioned, and the senselessness of maintaining Solel Boneh as a closed concern is being probed. However, this regaining of responsibility stops short of the one basic concept upon which the peculiar character of the Histadrut is founded, namely, its double identity as a trade union on the one hand and a cooperative employer and holding company on the other. It is on this point that Mr. Lavon has concentrated his polemics against his critics from the Left and Right who claim alike that there is no point in developing cooperatives or socially controlled economic bodies within a society which abides by the laws of capitalist enterprise.

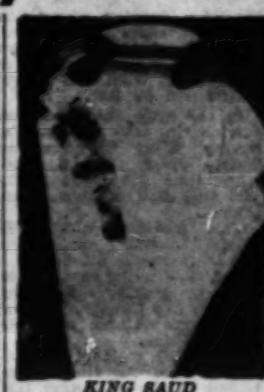
Mr. Eliezer Livneh, the most vociferous of these critics, has not shirked from drawing the logical conclusion: that the Histadrut must be remodeled according to the accepted standards of a pure trade union body, leaving economic activities either to private persons or to the state. On this he has met with clear and unequivocal opposition from the Histadrut Secretary-General. As a matter of fact, there is no point in denying the inherent clash between these two sides of the organization, nor has Mr. Lavon ever attempted to do so. The point is that, in addition, the Histadrut also functions as a pioneering and educational body among a people still on the move and nation still in formation. Small wonder, therefore, that as the Histadrut rejuvenation process moves into its stride, its pioneering and educational tasks come increasingly to the fore.

Indeed, it is these which occupied the prime place in the debate which followed Mr. Lavon's speech, and it is to be hoped that the new impetus thus gained will not fail to leave its mark also on the Histadrut rank and file and on the people and institutions outside it.

**The Middle East Scene**

## Saud Sits Pretty Amidst Unions

By Amnon Barzur



KING SAUD

**S**AUD ibn Abdul Aziz ibn Abdul Rahman Al Faisal Al Saud, King of the million-square-kilometre stretch of territory called Saudi Arabia, "does not sleep where he may feel cold" — as the popular Arabic saying goes. On the first day of his accession to the throne, just over four years ago, he declared his intention to be friends with practically everybody. His country, he said, had no territorial designs whatever, would honour our obligations under the U.N. Charter and the Arab League and would establish friendly relations with anyone who would respect the independence of the Arab countries, whether he be from the Western or the Eastern Bloc. A few days later he declared a general amnesty and, in order to leave no one with grievances unanswered, volunteered to pay out of his own pocket the debts of those who had been imprisoned for failing to do so.

In his determination to avoid being too involved one way or the other, Saudi has been following in the footsteps of his great father, who displayed the wariness that is so characteristic of the members in his family. The man in his dealings with outsiders is as cool and calculating as ever. But he differs from his father in one very important detail. Throughout the four years of his rule, Saudi has avoided sleeping where it is chilly without obstinately staying indoors, as his father did; he has managed to while going abroad a great deal, certainly more than any other Arab ruler, living in comfort, under the sun, in his traditional rivals in Baghdad and Amman, nor the over-ambitious pseudo-revolutionary ex-officers in Cairo and Damascus.

Saud's moves in the inter-Arab arena during the three years since the signing of the Baghdad Pact are instructive. At first he was very vocal in denouncing the Western-oriented alliance on the grounds that it sowed discord between the Arab States; he actively cooperated with Colonel Nasser, toward the end of 1955, in foiling King Hussein's attempt to bring Jordan into the Pact; and he did his best to encourage Syria to enter a military alliance with Egypt, providing her with a \$10m. loan as an inducement. With Egypt, he maintained very friendly relations, making use of his teachers and experts and armament officers. As late as January of last year, he signed an agreement in Cairo with both Egypt and Syria—the so-called Arab Solidarity Pact—under which, upon the termination of his alliance with Britain, Jordan was to be provided with an annual \$12.5m. to replace the British subsidy.

But even as he proclaimed his solidarity with Nasser and his adherence to the policy of positive neutralism and opposition to foreign pacts, Saudi was actively working to curb Egyptian influence. It is difficult to fix the exact date on which his attitude to Nasser underwent a change, but it is a fact that following the nationalization of the Suez Canal in July 1956, there were increasing signs of an estrangement. The existence in the ranks of the Saudi Army of a Free Officers organization, on the lines of the Egyptian movement, had been revealed a few months previously, but it was in August that 26 officers were executed on charges of attempting to overthrow the regime. The direct or indirect role of the Egyptian officers in organizing this movement was not to be overlooked.

That Saudi should have refused to join the Iraqi-Jordanian union is not in the least surprising; what was indeed amazing was that an attempt to make his joint should have been made at all. Indeed, it is not altogether certain that this was the Iraqi-Jordanian mission's real aim. The object may well have been merely to put Saudi's mind at rest about the intentions of the new federation and possibly to find out whether he would continue to make his annual contribution to Jordan's finance under the Arab Solidarity Pact.

Saud has since made his position clear. Last Saturday, following the Hashemite mission's visit and the brief talk he had with the Yemeni Crown Prince in Riad on Thursday, Saudi issued a balanced communiqué in which he managed to be cordial to all parties concerned. It declared that His Majesty

supports every move toward Arab unity, but for the time being is content with cooperation with all the Arab countries.

He conveys to the Iraqi-Jordanian mission his congratulations and best wishes for the two countries and, for the time being, continues to honour his obligations to all the Arab countries.

On the other hand, the Yemeni Crown Prince has supported

the frivoly with which our citizens disregard the rule of law, with which many of our citizens disregard laws and by-laws are decreed without regard to common sense. Let us have fewer laws but wiser ones.

Yours etc.

"LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN" (Name and Address Supplied) Kiryati, One, February 25.

Sir—I was much im-

pressed with Mr. Shapiro's article dealing with different aspects of law-breaking.

I am a teacher of English in the eighth form of a secondary school. Some weeks before the publication of this column, my pupils wrote a composition on the subject:

"Laws Are Given in Order to Be Respected." As a brilliant illustration of the subject, I intend to read this article in class.

Yours etc.

JOSEPH HIRSCH Haifa, February 26.

well as the London Festival Ballet, the world premiere of a Hebrew opera, "Hamadim Ba'am," set by Edel to words by Bialik, as well as Tanzman conducting his own "Isaiah" oratorio and Haydn's "Creation" with celebrated Italian singers and a choir of 150; the Israel Philharmonic, under Dmitri Mitropoulos, as well as a national theatre festival; ballet groups, Yemenite song-streets, New York Metropolitan Opera stars and traditional shepherd pipe-players and hand drums as well as jazz festivals, jam sessions, youth carnivals and old-timer rallies.

There will be Jewish humorists in the tradition of Shalom Aleichem, a Hollywood Caravan of topflight stars from America, and a world-famous children's choir from France. Bookings are still pouring in as all sorts of international conferences converge onto the festive setting of the Exhibition: doctors, lawyers and industrialists; Hadassah, WIZO, the Pioneer Women and the Jewish Theological Seminary, the United Jewish Appeal and representatives of the world's Jewish youth, invited by the Agency.

Israel herself will be on show.

ELLEN WILF

NIGHTLY programmes in the evenings, 2,000-seat Auditorium of the Sixth Anniversary Exhibition in Jaffa, July and August will feature the exotic folk dances of Korea and Burkina Faso.

of the Yemen's affiliation to the United Arab Republic, stressing that Arab interests in general and in Yemen in particular make it important to send to support all Arab efforts toward unification and the unification with all the Arab countries will be the first work of his obligations to these countries; and a general that Saudi Arabia will join the United Arab Republic.

consistent in his inter-Arab sympathies. Last summer he paid ceremonial State visits to both Baghdad and Amman. At the end of each, a joint communiqué protested everybody's fervent desire for inter-Arab cooperation, with the Amman statement even mentioning the two Arab powers' adherence to positive neutrality and the "existing" military pacts with Egypt and Syria. A month later, however, Saudi's relations with Syria approached breaking point over Khaled el-Aziz's charge that the king sought American dollars. Yet, characteristically enough, following Saudi's oust to the Soviet Union, he hastened to Damascus to declare his unwilling solidarity with his sister country. (When, however, he offered his mediation between Syria and Turkey, the offer was rudely turned down on the ground that the crisis "was not something which could be the subject of mediation."

Next Moves

Where does Saudi go from here? Last week's reports that he was seeking a federation with the British protectorate states of Kuwait and Bahrain have not been confirmed. Bahrain actually denied rumours that Sheikh Suliman Al Khalifa, the ruler's adviser, had gone to Riad for talks on the prospective union.

In point of fact, however, the two rival Arab unions proclaimed last month have not changed little. If anything, in Saudi's basic position, and there seems to be no haste about his latest moves. For it is full Arab unity under Cairo or Baghdad that he mainly fears, King Saud.

Since the royal coup in Jordan, Saudi has been fairly

signed an agreement in Cairo with both Egypt and Syria—the so-called Arab Solidarity Pact—under which, upon the termination of his alliance with Britain, Jordan was to be provided with an annual \$12.5m. to replace the British subsidy.

But even as he proclaimed his solidarity with Nasser and his adherence to the policy of positive neutralism and opposition to foreign pacts, Saudi was actively working to curb Egyptian influence. It is difficult to fix the exact date on which his attitude to Nasser underwent a change, but it is a fact that following the nationalization of the Suez Canal in July 1956, there were increasing signs of an estrangement. The existence in the ranks of the Saudi Army of a Free Officers organization, on the lines of the Egyptian movement, had been revealed a few months previously, but it was in August that 26 officers were executed on charges of attempting to overthrow the regime. The direct or indirect role of the Egyptian officers in organizing this movement was not to be overlooked.

The Suez crisis had also provided the Iraqis, Saudi's traditional rivals, with an opportunity to attempt a rapprochement, and following high-level soundings, Saudi met Faisal in the Saudi port of Damman on September 29. One could also see a change in the King's relations with the West. Saudi expressed almost solely in his American ties. Following the arrest of 225 persons for submitting a petition asking him not to renew the agreement with the U.S. over the Dharhan base, Saudi agreed on August 23 to extend the terms provisionally pending renewal of the agreement, which had expired two months previously.

American Visit:

But it was after his State visit to Washington early last year that Saudi's relations with the Egyptians deteriorated visibly. The visit

was a success from the point of view of the requirements of a new era.

Already this remoulding process is making itself felt in the two main fields of Histadrut activity—as a trade union and as an investment trust. Thus a new pattern is being worked out for professional unions, in the teeth of stiff opposition from some older unions composed mainly of skilled and semi-skilled labourers.

The old-fashioned slogan of wage equality is being dropped, a changed attitude is being adopted to religious demands, tenants in Histadrut housing estates are being freed from fettering controls. In the economic sphere, marketing methods developed 30 years ago are being reviewed, the financial monopoly of Ampal is being questioned, and the senselessness of maintaining Solel Boneh as a closed concern is being probed. However, this regaining of responsibility stops short of the one basic concept upon which the peculiar character of the Histadrut is founded, namely, its double identity as a trade union on the one hand and a cooperative employer and holding company on the other. It is on this point that Mr. Lavon has concentrated his polemics against his critics from the Left and Right who claim alike that there is no point in developing cooperatives or socially controlled economic bodies within a society which abides by the laws of capitalist enterprise.

Indeed, it is these which occupied the prime place in the debate which followed Mr. Lavon's speech, and it is to be hoped that the new impetus thus gained will not fail to leave its mark also on the Histadrut rank and file and on the people and institutions outside it.

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Editor-in-Chief: **ABRAHAM AGNON**

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Wednesday, March 6, 1957  
10 Adar, 5717—25 Shekels, 1957

**T**HE speech of the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, at this week's budget session of the Histadrut Executive outlined many problems pertaining to the Labour Federation's multifarious activities, but its main theme—indeed the supreme goal of Mr. Lavon's sustained effort—was the inner reform and rejuvenation of the Histadrut.

When Mr. Lavon assumed the Federation's Secretariate and started on his campaign two years ago, the Histadrut was in full retreat before the expansion of state organs from without, and separatist tendencies from within and lacked a central mobilizing idea. Since then Mr. Lavon and his lieutenants have instilled new vigour in the Labour Federation, strengthened discipline and central control, explored new paths of cooperation with the Government and private employers, embarked upon new projects and set new goals. Gradually a changing concept of the Histadrut is being evolved and hammered out in practice, not as a state within a state, but as an instrument for popular cooperation with the state for the purpose of the common weal and productive development.

To this end some old wood is being cut out and venerated concepts are being reappraised from the point of view of the requirements of a new era. Already this remoulding process is making itself felt in the two main fields of Histadrut activity—as a trade union and as an investment trust. Thus a new pattern is being worked out for professional unions, in the teeth of stiff opposition from some older unions composed mainly of skilled and semi-skilled labourers.

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